



MUSEUM SERVICE

Bulletin of the
Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences

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Rochester Museum of Arts and Science — *Dedicated to a Better Understanding of the Laws of Nature and the Cultural Achievements of Mankind* — is administered by the Municipal Museum Commission for the City of Rochester.

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Rochester Museum Association is chartered by the University of the State of New York. It is entitled to hold property and to receive and disburse funds. The Association is a sponsoring group of leading citizens who feel that a museum of science, nature and history has a distinct place in our community and is worthy of their moral and financial support.

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Fellows-Elect

Six Museum Fellowships will be awarded at the 22nd annual Museum Convocation on November 16. This follows the precedent set in 1940 when the Rochester Museum Association created the museum fellowship, candidates for which are nominated by a committee appointed by the joint museum boards.

Rochester Fellows-elect and their achievements are Miss Margaret Butterfield, assistant librarian in charge of special collections, University of Rochester Library, "Local History;" Dr. Cyril J. Staud, vice-president in charge of research, Eastman Kodak Company, "Organic Chemistry;" and Mr. Kenneth C. Townson, former Commissioner of Public Safety, "Public Service."

From the non-resident area—Mr. Saul Blickman, industrialist and explorer, of New York City, "Educational Films;" Dr. Peter Paul Kellogg, professor of ornithology and biological acoustics, Cornell University, "Sound of Nature;" and Dr. Mervin J. Kelly, research management consultant, of Short Hills, New Jersey, "Physics."

CONVOCATION

Community Leadership

Civic leadership has never been uniformly recognized in American cities, although in the last few years a certain number of organizations such as chambers of commerce, service clubs and fraternal groups have honored persons for community betterment. Rochester has been more fortunate. Ever since 1938, outstanding achievement in public service is marked by the annual award of the Civic Medal. This unique distinction, conferred at the Rochester Museum by the Mayor of the City, is an official municipal recognition. Joint museum boards and the Academic Council, comprising the heads of the institutions of higher learning and those of social welfare and cultural bodies, act as the committee of selection.

Civic medalists have distinguished themselves in such diverse fields as business, industrial science, medical research, geology, music and a variety of humanitarian causes. Of the total nineteen recipients of the Medal, fourteen are living. Recently, Dr. Blake McKelvey, City Historian and Fellow of Rochester Museum, inspired by the high calibre of these leading citizens, compiled a list and published brief biographies of forty-one *other* Rochesterians who lived mostly before the establishment of the Medal and who, in his judgment, merited such a reward. "Civic Medals Posthumously Awarded" is the title of his essay.

This year the Civic Medalist, to be honored at the Museum on the evening of Wednesday, November 16, is Mr. Howard T. Cumming, a retired business man with his full time now devoted to public affairs. Recently, after a year and a half of study, he steered the Citizen's Committee which produced a comprehensive report for the city and county recreational program, winning a national award. As chairman of the City Planning Commission, he is guiding the progress of three professional surveys that have great promise. As a leader in scouting, social welfare, the arts and municipal planning, Mr. Cumming has worked and works unceasingly for the common good and broader cultural horizons.

Also, to be honored at the Museum Convocation are six persons, three from the local area and three from a wider region. These five men and one woman have made rich contributions to scientific research, scholarship, interpretation of nature and lastly, community safety and welfare. It is gratifying that the Convocation, to which the general public is invited, is symbolic of the Museum's indispensable function in public education. Speaking before the Convocation audience last year, Dr. John R. Williams remarked, that [through the Museum] "our elected public officials are giving the citizens of Rochester cultural facilities of the highest order. They are doing it incomparably better than was ever done before or could be done by private organizations. . . . Our society has a moral fabric and this is what determines our fate in civilization . . ." —W. STEPHEN THOMAS, *Director*

The Shoe Pinches

We feel like the old woman who lived in a shoe, except that we have so many groups wanting to meet at the Museum that we don't know what to do. Our problem of finding enough meeting rooms is all the more complicated because we would like to use more of our rooms for teaching courses, such as our Bird Spotter's Indoor and Outdoor Courses, the Wildflower Identification (i.e., Plant Families) Courses, the Nature Leaders Institute, Herb Gardens, Spinning, etc.

We do consider that our evening group meetings are part of our educational work. The groups are organized under the Hobby Council of the Rochester Museum Association and under the Rochester Academy of Science.

The Hobby Council is made up of discussion and work project clubs which have interests in common with those of the museum's fields of history, crafts and sciences. People from these clubs go out to help other people form hobby clubs in industry and in other towns.

The Rochester Academy of Science has similar discussion and work groups which are interested in various branches of the sciences. They, too, work in collaboration with the Museum.

Over the years members of these groups have made hundreds of new people welcome, they have provided good meeting programs and have even formed courses of instruction, indoors and outdoors. They have also gone out to other interested clubs to talk on hobbies and sciences and have provided hobby show judges.

They have written articles and have edited and circulated valuable periodicals which give specialized news.

It is one of the proudest boasts of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences that the volunteer work of these helpers has vastly expanded our program. For this reason these affiliated organizations are encouraged to meet at the Museum and pay only a nominal fee that barely covers the janitorial work in the rooms they use. Other groups that meet here occasionally are expected to contribute their full, pro-rated share.

Cost Spiral

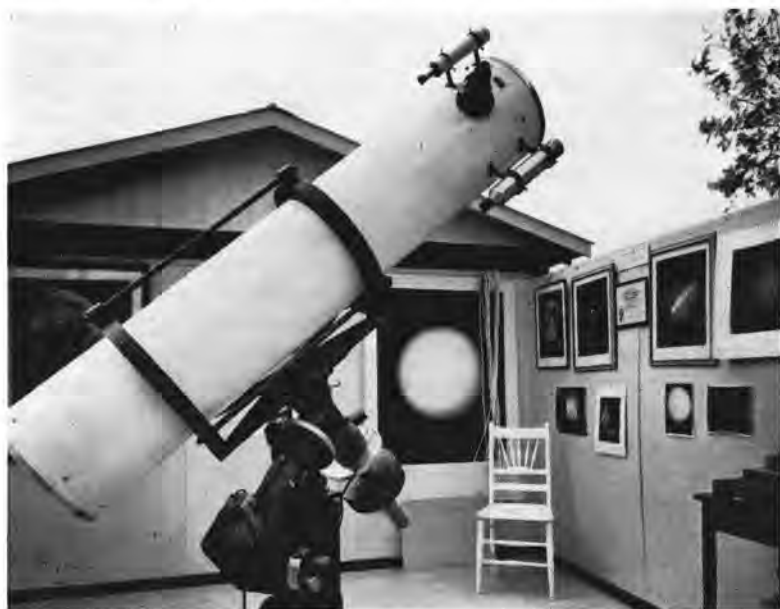
A review of museum expenses has resulted in an increase in fees charged for the use of meeting rooms and accessories. These charges are based upon the cost of re-opening the building in the evening and for doing extra janitorial work. The new charges, effective October 1, 1960, are \$4.00 for a standard meeting room used by an affiliated group. Each such room is to have a speaker's table and chair, 50-plus seats, a projection screen and a table for a projector. The same group will pay \$15.00 for the small auditorium, which seats 236 and is similarly equipped.

All reservations for space and equipment must be made well in advance. We have only one guard in the Museum during meeting hours. He may not leave his post to search for last minute needs or to open alternative rooms. We must have at least 48 hours advance notice in order to serve you properly. —E.T.B.

Drama In The Sky

OUR COVER this month features the most famous of our spirals, the great *Andromeda Nebula* or M-31. It was photographed by Mr. Paul W. Davis, a Fellow of Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Astronomy Section of the Rochester Academy of Science.

It is a galaxy in the direction of, though far beyond, the Constellation of Andromeda. It is the most remote object visible without optical aid and was discovered with a telescope in 1612 by Marius, although it had been recorded on star maps by the Arabs long before the invention of the telescope. This galaxy, much like our own in size, is 40,000 light years in diameter and contains billions of suns—uncounted millions of which are larger than our sun. Its distance from us is so great that its light at the latest estimate requires 1,700,000 light years to reach us. Hundreds of thousands of similar galaxies are within photographic reach of instruments of moderate power.



Pictured above is the Cave 12½ inch F-6 Reflecting Telescope which was acquired by Mr. Davis about a year ago. It is housed in a building 12 x 12 ft., constructed of wood siding with an aluminum roof. The roof slides back off the main building so that the whole sky is at your command. A camera can be mounted on the eye piece holder or on the tube. This culminates a dream of twenty years for Mr. Davis who has found the heavenly bodies a constant source of inspiration and wonderment.

The Transit of Mercury, the Eclipse of the Sun, the Comet Markos and other spectacular photographs by Mr. Davis will be displayed at the Museum during November.

Why A Planetarium For Rochester?

PART 1: WHAT IS A PLANETARIUM?

by Gloria C. Gossling, *Head of School Service Division*

SOON THE ECOLOGY OF MAN will take on a new and exciting dimension: in the next year or two, it is expected that Man's habitat will expand from the merely terrestrial to the celestial when he embarks on his first historic journey into an orbit in space or subsequently lands a "space ship" on a foreign planet.

Imagine the overwhelming experience of being the first earth-man to set foot upon another planet! Try to feel his trepidation on that first timorous venture outside the space capsule which transported him from Earth!

What are the implications of this daring new field of exploration into the unknown? What will it mean to the future of mankind? What special knowledge and training must be acquired before undertaking such a rigorous expedition? And what tools of learning will assist the astronaut's preparation for the ordeal?

One answer will serve the first two questions: the whole scope of Man's understanding of the Universe will be tremendously extended; new explorations and experimentations will be made which will open the gates of Man's mind to a breadth of understanding which until now has been only speculated upon.

But what of the special skills and knowledge he must acquire before he is ready for this momentous adventure? First, he must be minutely acclimated in the problems of the gravitational forces which will affect him mentally, physically and emotionally. Tedious training is absolutely necessary to prepare him properly for meeting the challenges of pressure of acceleration, weightlessness in space and other related factors.

Second, it is imperative that he be thoroughly orientated in the survival techniques demanded by circumstances which until now have been predicted but never proven.

And third, he must have an extensive knowledge of our Solar System. It is not enough that his childhood interests or his Boy Scout Merit Badge studies led him to the identification of some of the well-known astronomical landmarks. He must have detailed training in celestial navigation to aid his passage outside the earth's atmosphere; he must be thoroughly educated in minute data about atmospheric and thermal extremes on other planets in the Solar System if he intends to land on one; he must know how both his body and the materials of his "space ship" will react to those conditions; and he must know how to find his way back to Earth from the Moon, Mars or Venus when his stay is over.

Of course, some experts in space travel have indicated that Man cannot live long enough to make the round trip to the more remote planets because traveling time will exceed the lifetime of a normal adult. Yet the tempo of research on rocket engines and fuels, heat-resistant metals and other mate-

rials is accelerating with each day of study to a degree that Man may yet develop a type of rocket and better fuels which will permit him to overcome the hindrances of time and distance.

Where will all this specialized information come from? Advanced training beyond the doctoral level in chemistry, physics and mathematics is essential to the development of faster rockets and fuels which are at once lighter in weight and more effective. Added to this must certainly be advanced study of astronomy and the operation of the rocket for the men who will control its movements. More highly powered telescopes and improved tracking instruments will aid Man's grasp of understanding of the behavior of satellites in space before he attempts the first fateful journey. By such means will the specialized technology of rocketry and space travel be acquired.

But what of the layman's understanding of this highly technological subject? How much knowledge must he have in order to comprehend what is taking place, and how can he prepare himself for a reasonable appreciation of such advancements?

Obviously, more opportunities to learn basic or descriptive astronomy in school will provide some of the answers. Also in school, special attention can be given in chemistry courses to new research in chemical fuels being developed to power rocket engines. In Pennsylvania, a new curriculum called "Earth and Space Science," intended for the general science student, will introduce secondary school pupils to the basic problems involved. Many schools are installing new equipment to help in these studies—mock-ups of rocket engines, often with moving component parts of electrical relays to show their functions and good telescopes for study of the stars and planets.

Some school districts, one of them in Washington, D. C., have gone so far as to install an optical device called a Planetarium to broaden the horizons of its teachers and students. Many major cities throughout the United States have Planetaria for community enjoyment and edification. An increasingly greater number of these each day are planning programs designed expressly to acquaint the public with space travel and the nature of conditions on other planets.

But what is a Planetarium, and how does it differ from a telescope in its effectiveness as an instrument of astronomical investigation? The word itself describes both a stereopticon projector and the dome-shaped room in which it is housed. The instrument recreates, on the darkened domed ceiling, the night skies in any season of the year with all the planets and any of the visible stars in their proper perspective. It is capable of turning time backward thousands of years to permit study of the skies of the ancient astronomers, to investigate the natural phenomena such as comets and meteor showers as they might have seen them and to which they attributed mystical qualities. It also can move time forward thousands of years to explain predicted movements of the heavenly bodies. It can demonstrate that which can be seen in either the northern or the southern hemisphere at the present moment. Accessory devices can be made to show familiar phenomena, such as an aurora borealis or new developments like the Echo I satellite.

Continued on page 149

Ancient Cat Now Modern

by Elizabeth Bennett, *President, Genesee Cat Fancier's Club, Inc.*

THE STARTING POINT of the true cats in with *Dinictis*, the most primitive form. It is from this line that the *Felidae* family is descended including all wild and domestic species. The origin of domestication of the cat is unknown, but somewhere along the line man decided that small cats were good friends to have.

In India, cats were mentioned in Sanskrit writings over two thousand years ago. While in China about 500 B.C., Confucius is known to have had a favorite cat. It is said that Mohammed preached with a cat in his arms in 600 A.D. and, at the same time, Japan has tales of cats being kept in its temples to guard the sacred manuscripts. Phoenician sailors and Roman soldiers, adopting the cat as a mascot in Egypt, probably helped in its distribution to the European mainland. Remains of cats have been found in Etruria, an ancient country northwest of Rome which had been conquered by the Romans in 283 B.C.

In the modern year of 1949, bones identified as those of a cat that lived between the years 300 and 400 A.D. were found during archaeological excavations at Lullingstone, Enysford, in Kent, Britain, at the site on which stood the villa of a Roman of high position.

It was not until the end of the 16th century that long-haired cats began to make their appearance in Europe, although they were known in Persia for some time before that. It is claimed that Nicholas Claude Fabri de Peirese, a naturalist, scientist and archaeologist, introduced the first Angora to France about this time, and it is presumed that the cat actually came from the Turkish Province of Angora.

Very little is known about the first domestic cats on the North American continent, but history tells us they were brought by the first European settlers, and as these people moved across the country cats and kittens went with them. The short-haired Blues were among the first cats known in America. They were called Maltese, a name like Angora and Persian that has become lost through breeding.

With the advent of the Middle Ages, in both Europe and America, the cat became the victim of sacrifice and ceremonies connected with Black Magic. By the Victorian period the cat was again coming into its own. Interest in the cat as an individual began to increase, and the first Cat Show was held in 1871 at the famous Crystal Palace in London, England. This was inaugurated by Harrison W. Weir, who later wrote a book, "Our Cats and All About Them," a confident title in 1889, before students of cats learned that no one knows all about cats without actually being a cat.

After the notable success of Weir's cat show in London, small shows were held in eastern United States and, finally, in May 1895 the first annual exhibition of cats commanding national attention was held in Madison Square Garden, New York City. This show was conceived by Mr. James T. Hyde, an Englishman, who was prominently identified during the era with the stag-

ing of New York's brilliant horse shows. May 6, 1895 marks the official founding date of the American Cat Fancy. Today there are five groups sponsoring shows: The American Cat Association, the Cat Fancier's Association, the Cat Fancier's Federation, the American Cat Fancier's Association and the United Cat Federation. These organizations have clubs all over the United States and Canada whose objective is to protect the interest and encourage the better breeding of cats.

Most pedigreed cats are descended from British imported stock, with the exception of the Burmese, which came to North America from the East, and was in turn exported to England. In the "Cat Fancy" the short-haired class consists of the Siamese, Burmese, Russian Blue, Abyssinian, Manx and Domestic. The first four are considered foreign which does not necessarily mean that the breed is an imported one, but refers solely to the type. They differ greatly from the Domestic in having long lithe bodies, long tapering tails and well proportioned wedge-shaped heads. The Manx is more Domestic in type and has the distinctive feature of complete absence of tail. The tail-less cat, or "Rump" as it is often called, is a cat on its own; they are very intelligent and make amusing pets. Legend has it that they first appeared on the Isle of Man but no actual proof of this can be traced. "Domestic" is the name of classification given to the ordinary short-haired cat.

The Himalayan, a glamorous new star in the cat world and the first to be recognized in half a century, evolved from many years and many generations of careful line breeding of the Siamese and Persian type cat. It is cobby, short-legged, broad of head, short of face, short of tail, dense of coat and has the gentle voice of the Persian. Since these cats are neither Siamese nor Persian the name Himalayan is used because the Himalayan rabbit carries a color pattern of light body and dark, contrasting points.

To foster appreciation, understanding and better care for all cats, National Cat Week is celebrated on the first seven days of each November, and it has become an established institution in the United States. Cat Seals are sold for a penny and the funds are used for the printing and distribution of educational literature throughout the nation to clubs, individuals, schools, pet shops and libraries.

Rochester seems to be one of the most cat-conscious communities in the country. Maybe it is because the "Cat Courier" was published here from 1912 until 1918. This was a continuation of America's first cat magazine, "The Cat Journal," which was founded in 1901 by C. H. Jones of Palmyra, New York.

The Genesee Cat Fancier's Club was formed in 1942 with affiliation in the Cat Fancier's Association. Meetings were held in the homes of members until 1948 when the group became a member of the Rochester Museum Hobby Council and ever since its meetings have been held on the first Wednesday evening of each month at the Museum. In 1950 Mr. William F. Fraatz, of the Museum Staff, helped set up the first Cat Show in Rochester. This year, on the 19th and 20th of November, the Club will celebrate its Tenth Annual Show in the gymnasium of the Rochester Turn Verein.

The Keys to Authenticity

By Janet R. MacFarlane, F.R.M., *Director*
Albany Institute of History and Art

THERE ARE SEVERAL points of special importance in formulating research techniques for any kind of restoration, and the greatest emphasis must be on truth.

The idea around which you can plan your building, or period room, should be fully explored in theory, and agreements reached relative to the depth of research. Next, the scope of financial involvement and the date bracket of the restoration should be settled.

There must be trained personnel and time for research, such personnel making written, fully documented reports which can be used as the basis for later publication, and if necessary, defense of your decisions. If a building is being moved, or a room re-installed, complete, detailed, measured records are necessary. It is amazing how easily facts can be forgotten, even by the most thorough researchers, and it is sad when they know they are right, but can't prove it.

Sources of actual material should be constantly enlarged, with late material always being discarded in favor of primary sources. (To a dedicated researcher a primary source is an eyewitness account in the handwriting of that witness!) Libraries, print rooms, manuscript collections, county records, family deeds, inventories and scrap books, contemporary paintings, publications of the period such as maps, books, broadsides and pamphlets all should be searched and analyzed as thoroughly as time permits. Sometimes good help can be obtained by using college students who are exploring some phase of the research field you are investigating. Also, the young, eager viewpoint is often constructive. In any event you must create the environment of the historical period, and here restraint is important.

It is necessary to look at all facts from all angles. Also, their application must be practical and the unnecessary eliminated. It is important that what you do be typical of your locale. For instance, Virginia type architecture and landscaping in the middle of a northern New York cobblestone area is probably anachronistic. In restoring an interior, if your research shows that a particular item was used in that period, but probably wasn't in the kind of house you are doing, it has no business being around in your restoration even though you've been given two beautiful examples!

You also have a responsibility in the field of education. It is a challenge to your veracity, to your continuing standards of teaching, your responsibility to our heritage. And don't think you aren't in the teaching field! The moment you open a museum to the public you are assuming the role of instructor, and how well you do it depends on your basic work. If you can't do it right, don't do it.

There are tourist traps which are conglomerate and incorrect that are using the name "museum." We hope this can be prevented in the future, and that the standards of all restorations will be the highest.

Digging Up Hidden America

A CHANCE VISIT to Thoreau's cairn at Walden Pond on July 4, 1945 started Roland Wells Robbins on a new career. One hundred years earlier, on July 4, 1845, Henry D. Thoreau moved into his new home on the shore of Walden. Yet, at the centennial ceremony no one was quite sure as to the true site of the famous cabin.

Having a flair for historical research, Robbins made a study of the problem, then decided that the answer could only be found by careful excavations. Receiving permission from the proper authorities he set out with shovel, trowel and a probe rod, which he had had a local blacksmith forge. He began systematically exploring the area adjacent to the stone cairn. His patient work paid off when the exact site of the little house was found.

As the result of his success at Walden, Robbins was invited to participate in an "Antique Treasure Hunt" at Saugus, Massachusetts. The Treasure Hunt began with a small hole in the earth, which eventually spread out in all directions, covering acres of earth and requiring more than 4 years of major archaeological excavations. Streets and houses had to be removed and the Saugus River had to be dammed to make possible the exploring of a 17th century dock and river yard. More than twenty-two feet below a main street was found a 300-year-old waterwheel. Upon the completion of the excavations the entire basic pattern of America's first successful Ironworks had been determined.

In September, 1956, Robbins began major excavations for the Sleepy Hollow Restorations at Tarrytown, New York. This extensive work is still going on. While he has conducted excavations at Sunnyside, Washington Irving's home, which is being restored by the Sleepy Hollow Restorations, his main project is at North Tarrytown where the site of the famous trading post of the Dutch Philipse family prospered from 1683 to the time of the Revolutionary War.

To recover the old Dutch docks, river yard, warehouse and log dams, it was necessary to dismantle a large mill, smoke house and a stone dam. Hundreds of thousands of colonial artifacts have been found here.

Other current projects under the direction of Robbins are Pilgrim John Alden's 1627 house site at Duxbury, Massachusetts and Colonial Crown Point at Crown Point, New York where plans are being formulated to excavate the ruins of hundreds of building sites associated with the Colonial French and British occupations.

Roland Wells Robbins is the author of several books and is co-author of *Hidden America*. His work has received national publicity, including the *Pick-And-Shovel Historian* article featured in Collier's magazine. His illustrated lecture "HIDDEN AMERICA" is a humorous, light and fascinating account covering the highlights of his various explorations. His talk for the Rochester Museum Association on the evening of November 9 will include the Pilgrim John Alden, Saugus Ironworks Restoration and Sleepy Hollow Restorations projects.

Book Review

PLANTS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD. BY BERTHA S. DODGE. ILLUSTRATED BY HENRY BUGBEE KANE. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston and Toronto, 1959. Pp. 183. \$3.50).

Today, it is fashionable to render tribute to atomic physicists, to developers of new vaccines and, naturally, to the satellite specialists and rocketeers. Far too little praise has been saved for the equally glamorous botanist-explorers. It is they who have made fabulous discoveries among plants and in so doing have advanced our civilization and very radically affected our way of life. Mrs. Dodge not only gives deserved credit to these unsung hunter-collectors but shows that they have to be amazingly brave, practical and versatile in their science as well as part diplomat and seer. As the wife of an eminent plant scientist and his companion on many botanical expeditions in Latin-America, the author possesses insight into the problem of the quest for flora helpful to man which goes on unceasingly around the globe.

In a series of engaging chapters, each of which whets the reader's appetite, the book relates the pressing demand upon men for overcoming obstacles to secure seeds, roots of the shoots of a plant often encountered only in some remote jungle or mountain fastness which, if found and studied, can be propagated and diffused so that a need can be met and millions benefit from the discovery. A few examples are cacao, source of chocolate, quinine, the product of the cinchona, the kalaw, source of an oil combating leprosy, and others. Every one of these true tales is an exciting, humanized account which runs along as a detective story. We can follow incredible journeys in sailing ships, fighting tempestuous seas, climb Andean heights and penetrate dim-lit forest aisles in the steps of Indian guides or navigate swift rivers of Amazonia, always searching for fragile blossoms, minute seeds or leaf and bark samples which serve as the tenuous links toward identification or the basis for later horticultural production of what may be an important species. Heroes of these adventure stories of botanical search are such illustrious individuals as Sir Joseph Banks, who engineered the transplantation of bread fruit from Tahiti to the West Indies or Richard Spruce, English botanist, who risked his life to collect cinchona seedlings and many other plants, or the bold Henry Alexander Wickham who snatched rubber seeds from under the eyes of the Brazilian authorities, chartered a ship, took them to England and is responsible for the rubber plantations of India, Burma and Ceylon.

Recommended for adolescent readers as well as adults, this volume, attractively illustrated by Henry Bugbee Kane, has numerous worthy attributes which enhance its value for a wide audience. It shows that plants play a tremendous part in chemical synthesis, for modern laboratories can reproduce the methods of plant function. It proves, also, that, despite the brilliant exploits of explorers of the past, the profession of plant hunting can never be out-of-date.

—W. STEPHEN THOMAS, *Director*

News and Events . . .

MRS. HOBART F. WHITMORE, chairman of the Women's Council of the Rochester Museum Association, announces a busy season of activity. On November 1 a discussion meeting at the Museum will be followed by a talk about "Museums of Europe" by MRS. ROBERT RUSSELL and her daughter, MISS ROXANNE RUSSELL. This will be illustrated with colored slides. Miss Russell has just returned from a year of study in Sweden. Her article on "A Swedish Folkhögskola" appeared in the January 1960 issue of *Museum Service*.

One of the important projects in which the Women's Council will take an active part is the Museum Association Bookshop. For this project MRS. TALBOT CURTIN will serve as chairman and MRS. WALTER CLARK, vice-chairman.

MRS. CARL H. GRASHOF, JR. has been appointed chairman of hospitality and MRS. FREDERIC S. WELSH, JR., chairman of the telephone committee.

A Christmas theme will evolve in the Showcase Display to open on November 15. MRS. WILLIAM R. YATES and MRS. FREDERIC S. WELSH, JR. will be responsible for this Women's Council project.



MISS GLORIA C. GOSSLING, head of the School Service Division, attended the Symposium on Planetarium and Their Use which was held August 28-31, at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. She brought back a glowing report of the daily sessions and derived much from the interchange of ideas and the new material presented at the Symposium.



CORRECTION: In the September 1960 issue of *Museum Service* the given name was incorrect for the president of the Board of Trustees of George Eastman House listed under the Academic Council. It should read DONALD McMASTER.



Why A Planetarium For Rochester— *Continued from page 143*

Thus, a Planetarium is a versatile device intended to help broaden the knowledge of all the people. It will be adaptable to the needs of many groups, from school children as young as kindergarten age with a budding interest in the wonders of the Universe, through serious study groups in high school and college, to the many adults whose fascination for astronomy has led them into an absorbing avocation.

WHY A PLANETARIUM FOR ROCHESTER? is the first in a series of articles by Miss Gloria C. Gossling who has had broad experience in the field of science teaching. She directed educational activities at Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for seven years and managed the Delaware Valley Science Fair for high school science students.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

Sponsored by the Rochester Museum Association

Adult Series . . .

HIDDEN AMERICA — Roland Wells Robbins

Wednesday, November 9, 8:15 p.m.

A humorous, light and fascinating account covering highlights of various pick-and-shovel explorations including such projects as Pilgrim John Alden, Saugus Ironworks Restoration and Sleepy Hollow Restorations.

Hobby Show . . .

CAGE BIRD SHOW presented by the Rochester Cage Bird Club

Saturday, November 5 — 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday, November 6 — 2 to 5 p.m.

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS

1st floor — **TIDE POOLS** — A camera-eye view of sea anemone and other creatures in color prints by Miss Jeannette Klute, research photographer in the Color Technology Division of Eastman Kodak Company. On display through November

DRAMA IN THE SKY — Transit of Mercury, Eclipse of the Sun, the Comet Markos and other cosmic photographs by Mr. Paul W. Davis, F.R.M. On display through November

2nd floor — **DENMARK: The Friendly Land** — Its people, its history, its culture. On display November 10 — December

BEAUTIFUL AMERICA — Beauty Around Us — A pictorial essay of people and places, and civic and cultural resources in our community by Fred Powers, F.R.M., Chief Photographer of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. On display through November

Library — **UNESCO AND MUSEUMS** — A tribute to the United Nations. On display through November

3rd Floor — **FREEDOM'S CHOICE: Presidential Campaigns in History** — banners, bunting, posters, torches, campaign slogans and buttons, in the parade of presidents. On display to January 22, 1961

MUSEUM HOURS

Daily — Monday through Saturday — 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Sundays — September through May — 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Closed on Holidays and on Sundays during June, July and August.

1960 • NOVEMBER • CALENDAR

- 1 Tuesday Rochester Numismatic Ass'n — 8 p.m. Rochester Rose Society — 8 p.m.
Rochester Opportune Club — 8 p.m. Optical Society of America — 8 p.m.
- 2 Wednes. Genesee Cat Fanciers Club — 8 p.m. Rochester Aquarium Society — 8 p.m.
Rochester Amateur Radio Ass'n — 8 p.m.
- 3 Thursday Rochester Dahlia Society — 8 p.m.
Rochester Academy of Science—Mineral — 8 p.m.
- 5 Saturday **Rochester Cage Bird Show — 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.**
TREASURE CHEST FOR CHILDREN — LINCOLN CENTENNIAL —
9:30 and 10:30 a.m.
- 6 Sunday **FILM PROGRAM — 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. — JAPAN: The land and people;**
THE REALM OF THE GALAXIES; THE MAGIC FIDDLE (Norwegian Folk Tale)
Rochester Cage Bird Show — 2 to 5 p.m.
- 8 Tuesday Rochester Museum Hobby Council — 8 p.m.
Rochester Academy of Science—Botany — 8 p.m.
- 9 Wednes. **Illustrated Lecture — HIDDEN AMERICA — by Roland Wells Robbins —**
Adult Series, Rochester Museum Association. — 8:15 p.m.
Rochester Amateur Radio Ass'n — 8 p.m.
Rochester Academy of Science—Ornithology — 8 p.m.
- 10 Thursday Junior Philatelic Club — 7 to 9 p.m. Rochester Philatelic Ass'n — 8 p.m.
Rochester Amateur Radio Ass'n — 8 p.m.
- 11 Friday Rochester Academy of Science — Public Lecture **FLOWERS OF THE MIDNIGHT**
SUN — by Raymond D. Wood — 8 p.m.
Morgan Chapter, N.Y.S.A.A. — 8 p.m.
Burroughs Audubon Nature Club — 7:45 p.m.
- 12 Saturday **TREASURE CHEST FOR CHILDREN — LINCOLN CENTENNIAL —**
9:30 and 10:30 a.m.
- 13 Sunday **FILM PROGRAM — 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. — PICTURESQUE DENMARK;**
BALLET GIRL (Royal Danish Ballet Co.)
- 15 Tuesday Rochester Numismatic Ass'n — 8 p.m.
Rochester Button Club — 1 p.m.
Rochester Opportune Club — 8 p.m.
- 16 Wednes. Monroe County Hooked Rug Guild — 10 a.m.
22nd ANNUAL MUSEUM CONVOCATION — 8:15 p.m. Award of Civic Medal
and Museum Fellowships • Convocation Address • Reception
- 17 Thursday Genesee Valley Gladiolus Society — 8 p.m.
Men's Garden Club — 8 p.m. Genesee Valley Quilt Club — 10:30 a.m.
- 18 Friday Junior Numismatic Club — 7:30 p.m. Monroe Art Guild — 8 p.m.
Rochester Academy of Science—Weather—8 p.m.
- 19 Saturday **TREASURE CHEST FOR CHILDREN — LINCOLN CENTENNIAL —**
9:30 and 10:30 a.m.
- 20 Sunday **FILM PROGRAM — 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. — THE PILGRIMS; PHEASANT**
FEVER; ARCHERY INSTRUCTION AND SAFETY
- 22 Tuesday Rochester Antiquarian League — 8 p.m.
- 23 Wednes. Rochester Amateur Radio Ass'n — 8 p.m.
- 24 Thursday **THANKSGIVING DAY — MUSEUM CLOSED**
- 25 Friday Rochester Archers — 8 p.m.
Burroughs Audubon Nature Club — 7:45 p.m.
- 27 Sunday **FILM PROGRAM — 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. — WOODLAND INDIANS OF EARLY**
AMERICA; HOW WE EXPLORE SPACE; THIRD AVENUE EL
- 30 Wednes. Upper N.Y.S. Branch, National Chinchilla Breeders — 8 p.m.

— All bookings subject to change and substitution without notice.

22nd Annual Museum Convocation

Wednesday, November 16, 8:15 p.m.

HOWARD T. CUMMING
CIVIC MEDALIST

RESIDENT FELLOWS

MARGARET BUTTERFIELD
CYRIL J. STAUD
KENNETH C. TOWNSON

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS

SAUL BLICKMAN
PETER P. KELLOGG
MERVIN J. KELLY

Convocation address by
WILLIAM B. MACOMBER
Assistant Secretary of State